knows the basis upon which his labor is to go into the production of his article of sale. Intil that question is settled you may be sure that the manufacturers of this country will never dare to manufacture more than the absolute necessities of the people

SHERMAN LAW NOT ALONE RESPONSIBLE. "I will not undertake to dwell at this time, for I do not want to confuse the issue upon these unfortunate parts of the Democratic programme which are at present in abeyance, like the establishment of State banks and other financial measures, which we may possibly have to struggle with. I can characterize, in a single phrase, the cause of the present condition of affairs. It is the undiscoverable uncertainty of the future of both the currency question and the question of protection and revenue tariff. It will be seen from what I have said that I do not regard the Sherman act as, in itself alone, responsible for our present condition of affairs; that I believe the causes of our present disaster underlie that; that the necessary stoppage of hundreds and thousands of milis all over this country is at the bottom of our disaster. Nevertheless, I do believe that the Stierman act and the accumulation of silver in the treasury was the earliest indicator of the disaster which we are approaching, and that it has played a part, not entirely unfortunate, in warning us that we could be saved from still further misfortune and doubt.

"I do not believe that the Democratic Congress, even if influenced, as it will be, by the pressure on the part of the people of the United States, will so revise the tariff that the workingmen will be brought back even to the conditions of the workmen under the Walker tariff, but that there will be doubts, and difficulties, and reductions I have not the slightest doubt. The capitalist has met with his misfortunes. He has seen his stocks, his bonds, his holdings, and he will soon see his real estate, reduced beyond any fear which he entertained a year ago, and, in due time, will come the reduction of the wages of the laborer. unless, by great good fortune, the laboring man, by demonstrations on his part, should show that he understands this question in such a fashion that he will refuse to allow it to be misunderstood by his member of

Congress." Passing to the consideration of the question of repeal Mr. Reed said that while he was in favor of it, he did not think it would be an immediate cause of a revival of the prosperity of the country. Nevertheless. he would vote for repeal for two reasonsfirst, because, whether justly or not, the Sherman law is believed to be the cause of the unreasonable hoarding of currency throughout the country. In this connection Mr. Reed paid a compliment to the managers of the banks generally, saying that, in his judgment, they were doing an honorable and patriotic work, and were the mainstay of the country against failure and future disaster. The second reason was that only by repeal could the Nation hope to attract foreign capital, without which it were vain to hope for an upward turn of the country's business. We must put ourselves, he said. in a position when the time for that upward turn comes to be able to command the capital of the world, which will assist us on the path to the next period of prosperity and progress. Mr. Reed paid his respects to the objection that the proposed repeal was a renewed demonetization of silver, and characterized the charge that the law of 1873 was a trick as "one of the most stupendous fabrications which has ever existed in political life." If there were any appreciable difference in the value of the two metals, even as much as two or three per cent., the cheaper would drive out the other, as the history of the United States showed. Upon the assertion that the repeal of the Sherman law would increase the burden of the borrower Mr Reed said there will always be a borrowing and lending world, and it is of the first importance, not less to the borrower than to the lender, that laws upon this subject be made in a spirit of fairness and justice to

In closing Mr. Reed declared that when the day came, as it soon would come, that the Republican party would lead the land back to the paths of prosperity and fame, it would "take back with it its glory undimmed by adversity, its honor unsullied by defeat." This sentence evoked loud and long continued applause from the Republican side of the chamber and from the galleries, and even the Democrats-an unwonted spectacle-contributed their share of applause.

Messrs. DeArmond, of Missouri, Williams, of Illinois, and Allen, of Mississippi, were the next speakers. All were opposed to repeal. Mr. Allen said the country was ill. but the remedy proposed was not the proper one. It reminded him of the story of the darky, who, being left in charge of a farm, wrote to his employers: "De cow has been sick. I think she is well of the disease now, but I think she will die of the remedy I done give her." [Laughter.] Mr. Allen kept the House convulsed in laughter by his neat thrusts at President

W. Bourke Cockran's Address.

Mr. Cockran spoke next. He said that the platform of the Democratic party did not declare for free coinage of silver; that an attempt was made in the convention by a delegate from Colorado to commit the party to that principle, but he failed to secure ten votes on the floor of the convention in support of the proposition. We are being told, said Mr. Cockran, by Colorado and Nevada that we are in this matter departing from the platform. If that is the case, why did those States take to the woods in the election of 1892? It was because those States sbandoned the declarations of the Democratic platform that the gentleman from Colorado Mr. Pencel, who had so often entertained his associates on the floor. was added to the membership of the House. Mr. Cockran said that regard to this question he stood upon the Democratic platform with both feet, and it was those who differed from him that were trying to push him off. took part in the deliberations of the Democratic convention," said be, whereupon a good-natured laugh went over the house, "and the good humor occasioned by that remark leads me to observe that I know with what emphasis the Democratic party sits upon any person who attempts to interfere with its operations."

Mr. Cockran devoted himself to an historical resume of financial legislation and asserted that there was no instance in the history of civilization where gold and silver ever circulated side by side at any ratio. It was impossible that they should do so, and he ached the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] to name an exception. The fluctuations of the values of the two coias were sufficient to constantly drive out the dearer metal, and this, said Mr. Cockran, was the inevitable result. Referring to the assertion in the recent speech of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Bryan] that silver was still the basis of value of the farmer's products, Mr. Cockran inquired: "If that be so, why do you not give him the full value of it? You would give the farmer 3714 grains of pure silver, while I should give him 6514 grains. Do these gentlemen fear that silper will have the same effect upon the human race as alcohol! That while a little of it is apt to stimulate, too much will stupefy and destrey?" [Laughter.] The debasement of the coin proposed, Mr. Cockran said, would have the result of reducing debits to the amount of 45 per cent. The gentleman from Nebraska | Mr. Bryan assumed that the loss would fall on the banks. But the fact was that in the very nature of things the banks and corporations are the debtors of the country and the workingmen are the creditors. "Gentlemen tell us that gold has appreciated. I deny it," said Mr. Cockrap. The Aldrich report shows that never before in the history of the world did the laboring man of America receive so much in gold for his labor, [Cheers.] But the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Missouri propose by their plans to make the bankers of New York alone a present of \$21,000,000 in the settlement of accounts with their depositors and to deprive the laboring man of 45 per cent. of the value of his work.

INTERRUPTED BY BRYAN. Mr. Bryan-Will the gentleman kindly say how it is, if his statements respecting the gentleman from Missouri and myself are true, that the banks in New York denounce us and Terence V. Powderly is with us. |Applause.

Mr. Cockran-I will answer. It is because the bankers of New York have learned that in business and politics, alike, honesty is the best policy. [Applause.]

money, but to lack of redundancy of money. Money was not wealth; it was the machinery with which trade is worked. He held that these periods of depression were, without exception, due to an extension. either of the currency of the country by legislation, or of credit beyond the capacity of the business interests to support it. The operations of the Sherman law, be said, proved the truth of the statement. It had increased the volume of currency, and now the stringency was apon the country. Mr. Bland's proposition to give 3714 grains of silver for 6514 would be called robbery if it related to wheat or corn. The farmer suffered most under the operations of the Sherman law. said Mr. Cockran, in the depreciation in the prices which he had received for his products, and it was a strange friend of the farmer, the victim of the act, who desired a continuance of the conditions under

which he suffered. In conclusion Mr. Cockran said: "Gentlemen have appealed to the sentiment of the country members as though their interests were hostile to the interests of the cities. I do not believe that there has yet come a time in this country's history when any attempt to make a sectional feeling has resulted in the profit of anybody. I hope this attempt to revive the prejudices based upon occupations of each of the sections will be abandoned by gentlemen when they come to recollect the meaning of what they say, and that they will realize the fires of disunion were stamped out by marching armies in this country and the embers were quenched by the blood of the martyrs and the tears of widows. [Loud applause.] I prize the citizenship of this country, not because it embraces New York alone, but because it embraces Nebraska and Missouri and every section and each of the Territories which is comprised within this country. New York has no mission except that she can administer to your necessities and your welfare. She trades upon your products; she grows no grass between her stones. Her mechanics work at their benches, and by transforming the rude products of the soil and mine into finished articles add the luxury or comfort of the human race. Her laborers tranship the freight and the fruits of your toil from the cars in which they come to her borders to the great argosies of commerce that bear them across the sea for distribution throughout the globe; and so she stands upon the verge of this Western continent, with one arm gathering the fruits of your toil into her lap, for distribution over the globe, and with the other gathering the golden tribute of the world to be returned back to you as a reward for what you produce. As you prosper, she prospers. As this Nation grows, she grows. As this country becomes great, she becomes great; but material greatness alone can never be enduring unless it be accompanied by moral progress and moral grandeur, and we who ask you here now to make nonesty, equity, justice your distinguishing policy, ask you to preserve the greatness we have achieved, which will broaden before labor and industry, the broad horizon that even now is ours, and we will make the march of this country along the pathway of material development a long march in the progress of the human race towards cultivation of the virtues that elevate humanity, perpetuate republies, make the flag glorious and make institutions perpetual. [Prolonged applause and cries of "Vote."

The excitement on the floor was so great that Speaker Crisp was compelled to call upon the officers of the House to pass through the aisles and lobbies and request members to take their seats or to repair to the cloak room in order that public business might proceed. Mr. Cockran was followed to the cloak room, where the felicitations of his hearers continued to be showered upon him for some minutes.

Bland's Plea for Stiver.

Mr. Bland next took the floor. He said that if the gentleman from New York Mr. Cockran, whose financial theories were evidently gained from a manipulation of the Stock Exchange, would only go to that great country from which he had said were obtained the agricultural products which were shipped abroad in order to bring back the European gold necessary to sustain public credit, he would understand why the gentleman and himself were practically different in their views. It was true, as the gentleman had said, that it was the product of the soil of this country that the linanciers of this government looked to, to bring back the gold of Europe in order to maintain our present financial system. But the gentleman had failed to tell the House the difficulties under which the farmers labored in order to do this patriotic service. He had not told the House that there was a corner in the gold of the world. As long as the gold of the world was cornered by the legislation of the United States the gold men of the South and West could exact their own price for gold. All the dogmatic utterances of the gentleman from New York were made in the face of history and in the face of truth. He [Mr. Bland] did not defend the Sherman and if he could nut in its place a provision for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 he would vote tor its repeal. He saw no reason whatever for changing the existing ratio of 16 to 1. The production of gold and silver for the last hundred years had been at the ratio of about 1512 to 1, and that was the ratio of the silver coinage of the different nations of the world There were, he said, two hostile forces on the floor on the whole money question, and gentlemen would, sooner or later, have to arraign themselves on one side or the other. The propositions to be substituted were for the free coinage of silver at any of the ratios fixed. That meant that the people should issue from their own mint their own money, and not let it be issued by the banks. So far as the operations of the Sherman bill were concerned, the people issued their own money nuder it, and what harm, after all, did the silver in the treasury do? Although the Sherman act was not in conformity with bimetallism, yet, under it thirty or forty million greenbacks a year were put in circulation. As to Mr. Cockran's argument that one of

the causes of the financial trouble was a redundancy of money, Mr. Bland said that gentleman would, in all probability, be found voting for the Senate bill allowing national banks to increase their circulation to the amount of \$21,000,-000. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch referring to an article in the New York Evening Post as to the application of pressure in favor of repeal of the Sherman act, the pressure suggested being the threat to withhold credits from country merchants. He denounced the article and quoted what Mr. Benton once said in Congress on a somewhat analagous proposition. He then declared that it was a notorious fact that the people of the South and West who had money on deposit in New York banks could not have their checks paid. This was being done to weaken the Western banks and to have an influence on the Representa-

tives in this House. Mr. Warner inquired whether the banks of New York had not reduced their reserve. in order to meet the demands of the South and West, lower than the banks of the West and South bad done.

Mr. Bland replied that it was notorious that the money in the banks of New York could not be drawn by Southern or Western banks. The silver men the House had offered several compromises. If those compromises were rejected, there would never be another compromise offered. [Applause.] To maintain a gold standard meant to demonetize silver and to lower the price of labor. The Wilson bill asked the United States Congress to so legislate as to add to the prosperity of England and Australia and to the distress and adversity of the farmers and miners of America. He had not advocated the Sherman law. He had voted against it, but it was now the last bulwark of silver. It was now proposed to demonetize silver. Now was the time to let the country see who were the friends of silver and bimetallism in this House. To strike down silver would mean a political revolution that would strike down both great would have to go to the wall. [Applause.]

political parties. For one, he was willing to join the people, even though Democracy speaker. He said there were three kinds of currency in the country-gold, silver and paper-and he would keep those three kinds of currency, each of them equal to the other, and he would resist as he would resist the pestilence any effort to legislate to the destruction of either of these kinds of currency. He could conceive of no greater disaster than that which would drive from circulation the \$600,000,000 of silver. He did not want monometallism in either silver or gold; he wanted bimetallism. For bimetallism ble in this country was not due to lack of | and would vote in the future, He | fungus growth on trees the bracket,

in tended to offer an amendment to the silver coinage proposition to the effect that there should be collected on all silver not mined and owned in the United States the actual cost of coinage, and in addition, the difference, if any, between the face value of the coin and the market value of the bullion. That would cut off the foreign product of silver. He was even willing to vote for a change in the ratio. There certainly was some point where gold and silver could be coined together, and where both could be the great basis and founda-

Wilson Closes the Debate. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, the author of the bill, closed the debate with a speech in support of the measure. By universal consent, he said, the so-called Sherman act had failed to justify the expectations of those who framed it. It had been expected to raise the price of silver bullion throughout the world. That expectation had proved to be a false one. It had been expected that an expansion of the currency and renewed prosperity would follow the enact ment of the law. That expectation had been especially falsified. Instead of producing an expansion of the currency it had produced a contraction of it, because for every million of treasmillions of gold had disappeared. No one could doubt that the Sherman law was was largely responsible for the panic that had suddenly overspread the country. It had been argued from the first speech

to the last made against the pending bill that it would, while stopping the purchase of silver, throw the country upon a gold basis. The countryman on the plain, who was astonished to learn that he had been speaking prose all his life, was not more surprised than certain gentlemen would be to find ont that this country had been upon a gold basis since 1834, under economic laws which the laws of Congress could not overrule. We had been on a gold standard since 1834 by economic law. Since 1873 we had been on a gold basis by the express statute of Congress. The trouble was that as silver had gone down the greater stress and test was put upon the government. Gentlemen had said that if we would stop now the purchase of silver under the Sherman act we would demonetize silver. The bill proposed here would not demonetize a single silver dollar to-day circulating in part of the country. had come, not to destroy. but to save. [Applause.] It had come, not to strike down silver, but to place it at once on an impregnable basis with gold in the circulation of the country. [Applause.] Mr. Martin inquired whether the passage of the bill would necessitate the sale of

bonds in order to secure gold. Mr. Wilson said that a question of that kind must be answered in the light of experience, not in the light of prophecy. n the light of the experience of France, of the Scandinavian nations, of Canada, of Holland and of Java, he could merely repeat his remark that the passage of this bill would at once and forever restore silver to a parity with gold, and there would be no necessity for the government to issue bonds for any purpose. [Applause.] It carried with it. not only a promise of maintenance of parity between gold and silver, but it carried a parity. [Applause.] Mr. McMillin inquired whether the gen-

tleman proposed to follow this bill up with a poporsition for free coinage. Mr. Wilson rejoined that he was satisfied that it was the earnest desire of the Democratic administration, not only to support the existing silver circulation in this country, but to increase the issue of silver currency to the utmost extent it was safe to do so, and to keep silver on a parity with gold. [Applause.] Gentlemen complained that prices had fallen. Why should gentlemen complain of this when the prices of labor had gone up? That the emancipation of men from constant pressure. If men could gather time for their own cultivation, if they could sur-

round themselves with luxuries, were gen-

tlemen going to declaim against them? Applause. Now for the benefits which would uccrue from this bill. The first benefit was the restoration of confidence among the people in their own money. Just as soon as we drew the line and said that for the present, at least, we would purchase no more silver, every dollar now in existence in this country would be as good as any other dollar, and a man would not care in what dollar-gold, silver or paperdebts would be paid. There could be no expansion of currency that would work so quickly and so satisfactorily as to loose from its hiding place \$1,-700,000,000 now in this country. It was not so much the quantity of money as the quality that would restore confidence. Restore confidence in the currency of the country. Let every man understand that every piece of money in the United States was as good as any other piece, and the money in the country would support the credit which it represented, would move the crops, and we would have what we had not had recently-all blessings and encouragement of a good stable ourrency that would increase the prosperity of the Nation and give employment to its labor. [Applause.] The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SPEECHES.

Addresses by Tracey, Stone, Boutelle, Fellows, Fithian and Hendrix. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- At the evening session the House was addressed by Mr. Tracey, of New York, who favored the re-

peal of the Sherman law. Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, was the next speaker. He said that he had voted against the Sherman law, and would vote for its repeal, because it was an outrage. To his mind the trouble had begun in an effort to force the government to issue bonds to be sold for gold. Not one dollar of interest-bearing bonds should be added to those now out. No: it was not a redundancy of currency that was the trouble. It was the lack of ourrency and the lack of confidence in the banks. He was in favor of the coinage of silver and of its use alongside of gold. Mr. Bontelle, of Maine, said that he was willing to lend his humble aid to a Democratic President, but insisted that the financial question had always been a partisan one and he would show by twenty years' record that the Democratic party

had been on the wrong side. Mr. Fellows, of New York, was the next speaker. He congratulated the gentleman from Maine | Mr. Boutelle | and bis party associates on the complacent mood in which they were now found. They were charged now with no responsibility. He Mr. Fellows did not deem it necessary to mingle all the demands of the Democratic platform in one bill in order to fulfill the accomplishment of the promises made to the American people. We will do, he said, this one thing, which waits on our action now. Then, with steady courage, as unfaltering as that of the leader we will go forward to the fulfillment of another pledge, and shall not rest until every part of the Democratic platform of 1892 is crystallized into legislation and made a part of the land. [Applause.] He closed, at 10:20, with a peroration which called forth applause on the floor and in

the galleries. Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, argued against the repeal of the Sherman law. Mr. Hendrix, Dem., of New York, closed the debate, and, at 11:05 P. M., the House adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when the first vote will be taken.

Curious Resemblances.

Boston Transcript. The babit, once common among gentlemen of color, of calling the human head a cocoanut, had a natural origin. Recent studies by scientific observers have revealed a remarkable resemblance between the shell of the fruit and the human skull. and yet more striking points of similarity with the skull of the monkey. Some other likenesses between human organs and vegetable products are those noted in a popu-Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, was the next | lar French periodical devoted to science. The meat of the English wainut is a close copy of the form and convolutions of the brain; plums and cherries are like the eye; almonds are shaped like the nose; the ear is brought to mind by an opened oyster and shell. In a mammoth squash the entire body may be traced; the open hand is found in growing scrub willow and celery: the heart is seen in the German turnip and the egg plant. Nature has also furnished the patterns of numberless devices in man's daily use. Thus, the hog suggests the plow. the butterfly the door-hinge, the toad-stool Continuing. Mr. Cockran sail the trou- he had voted in the past | the umbrella, the duck the ship, and the

WON EASILY BY ROBERT J.

Will Kerr Took but One Heat in the Free-for-All Pace at Columbus.

2:15 Trot at Springfield Won by Azote-St. Louis Jockey Club and Other Running Races-Standing of Ball Clubs.

WILL KERR DEFEATED.

Bobert J. Easily Won the Free-for-All Pace

at Columbus-Other Events. COLUMBUS. O., Aug. 26.-The August meeting of the Columbus Driving Association closed to-day. There was an unfinished race, the free-for-all pace, and a postponed race, making six events in all. The first heat of the free-for-all was paced yesterday, Will Kerr winning it easily. To-day Robert J. was on his mettle, and took three straight heats without being hard pushed. The track was very fast, and although 2:09% was the best time, Robert J. could easily have made a mile in 2:07 or better. Summaries:

Free-for-all pace; purse, \$1,500. Robert J 3 1 1 Will Kerr.....1 Prima Donna...... 5 2 2:32 class; trotting; purse, \$1,200. Billy Barthelor...... 2 1 Greenleaf4 1 Lena Holly...... 8 3 J. M. K...... 6 4 Fred Nelson.....3 Emma Wilkes...... 5 5 7 Wilkes Bird...... 7 7 6 6 2:30 class; for three-year-olds; pacing; purse, \$1,000: Hylie...... 1

2:40 class; trotting; purse, \$1,200. Black Vick.....4 dis. Cleopatra dis. 2:25 class; trotting; purse \$1,000-Katie Earl first, Rag Baby second. Chimes Boy third, Mand A. fourth. Nine horses trotted. Time-2:174, 2:18, 2:2214, 2:2214. 2:13 class; trotting; purse \$1,000-In the first heat the horses finished in the following order: Break O'Day, Lady Roberts,

being divided on first heat. Azote Won the 2:15 Trot.

Anteeoyne, Wistful. Time, 2:341/2. Rain

interfered and race declared off, the purse

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26. - The Grand Circuit races were finished in short order this afternoon. The favorites had easy victories in all the events. Oro Wilkes, the black stallion who won the 2:21 trot. lowered his record to 2:20%. The twentytifth meeting of the association has been unusually successful in all respects. Sum-

2:15 class; trotting; purse, \$1,500 (divided.) Instant...... 2 Una Wilkes...... 6 6 Bush...... 3 3 3 Jesse Hanson..... 4 5 4 2:21 class; trotting; purse, \$1,000 (divided.) Oro Wilkes..... 1 1 1 Alice Wilkes...... 2 Restique.....4 4 3 2:25 class; trotting; for four-year-olds; stake, \$1,000. Rupert Giles...... 2 Ella Beve......2 4

Close of Lawrenceburg Races. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 26. - The track at the fair grounds to-day was in excellent condition, and eight thousand people were in attendance. The 2:20 pace, continued from yesterday, resulted as follows: Allice Crittenden f'st, Georgie M. second, Dr. Elino third, Angie D. fourth. Best time,

Half mile running race, continued from Friday, resulted in Bay Tom hrst. Little Tom second, Land N. third. Best time, :56. 2:25 pace; purse, \$200-Little Snap first, Sutherland second, Minnie Phillips third. Best time, 2:27 16. Mile and repeat run; purse, \$100-L. and first, Little Tom second, Bay Tom third. Best time 2:04.

Three-minute pace; purse, \$100-Charlie D. first, Gretchen second, Myrtle May third. Best time, 2:32, Miss Riddle, of Boone county, Kentucky, won the ladies' driving race in two heats, with Miss Marguerite Nowlen a good secful ever held on the grounds.

The Free-for-Alls at Washington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 25 .- Davies county fair races to-day resulted as follows: Free-for-all pace, Gambrel won. Bessie second, Gypsey Girl third. Best 2:30 Trot-Simon Taylor first, Edith Hamiltonian second. Best time, 2:401/2. Free-for-all Trot-Billy D. first, Wanetsh

second, S. S. French third. Best time, 2:23. Finished the 2:50 Pace.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 26.-The 2:50 pace. purse \$150, which was continued from yesterday, was finished this morning on a heavy track. Dick Wright was first, Carmel second, Prince Elwood third, Ida C. fourth. Best time, 2:40.

Chantwood and Leal Won. INDEPENDENCE, Is., Aug. 26 .- The track was fast to-day, but the wind was strong. For three-year-olds and under; trotting;

purse, \$1,000. Chantwood won; Agatha second, Falfa third. Best time, 2:224. 2:23 pace; purse, \$1,000. Leal first, Vassar second, Ring Rose third. Best time, 2:144.

RUNNING RACES.

Welcome Handicap at the St. Louis Jockey Club Opening Won by Ethel Gray,

St. Louis, Aug. 26 .- The fall meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club opened to-day with an attendance of four thousand. Seven races were contested, and in all but two there were long delays at the post. Starter Ferguson could not control the secondclass boys, who were in the majority. The day's event, the Welcome handicap, at one mile, worth \$1,020, was a gift for Ethel Gray, the favorite, who was never in trouble. Results: First Race-Six furlongs, May Bird won;

Bennett second, Hay Market third. Time, 1:2012. Second Race-Four and one-half furlongs. Maggie Gray won; Aunt Lida second, Followday third. Time, 1:30 Third Race-Welcome handicap; one mile. Ethel Gray won; Bonnie Bird second. Chimes third. Time, 1:45. Fourth Race-Six furlongs. Montevideo won: Youlinden second, Bonnie True third. Time, 1:5412.

Fifth Race-Six furlongs. Ont of Sight won; Tom Kelly second, Ruby Payne third. Time, 1:20. Sixth Race; Purse-Five and one-half furlongs. Gracis J. won; Golda second, Silver Hair third. Time, 1:124. Seventh Race-Owners' handicap; one mile. Orrick won; Roquefort second, Rosemint third. Time, 1:47.

Opening Day at Sheepshead Bar. NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- Speepshead Bay re-

First Race-Five and a half furlongs. Dr. Hasbrouck won; Yemen second, Lady Violet third. Time, 1:07%. Second Race-Five furlongs. Potentate won; Patrician second, Will Fonso third. Time, 1:02 1/5. Third Race-Five furlongs. Stonenelle won; Little Pirate second. Joe Ripley third.

Time, 1:02 1/5.

Leonards won; Roche second, Clio gelding third. Time, 1:07. Fifth Race-Mile and one furlong. Lamplighter won; Wildwood second, The Pepper third. Time, 1:54 4/5. Sixth Race-Seven-eighths of a mile. Evanatus won; Integrity second, Addie

third. Time, 1:28 2/5. Saratoga Results. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26. - Following are

results of to-day's races: First Race-One mile. Tigress won; Galindo second, Major Joe third. Time, 1:45%. Second Race-Five and a half furlougs. Ray El Santa Anita won; Fredericks second, Ellen third. Time, 1:11. Third Race-The Kenner stakes; mile and one quarter. Stowaway won; Don Fulano second, El Reno third. Time, 2:27.

Fourth Kace-Merchants' stakes; mile and one-quarter. Strathmeath won; Sara-gassa second, Charade third. Time, 2:15. Fifth Race-Five and one-half furlongs. Santa Anna won; Nick second, Rival third. Time, 1:1034. Sixth Race-Steeple chase; about a mile and three-quarters. San Jose won; Alchemist second, St. Luke third. Time,

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clarkson Won His First Game from Boston Yesterday-Orioles Downed the Reds. Some good ball playing by the weaker clubs has been done the past week, which has had the result to lessen the space between the tail and head of the National League column without badly altering the

Saturday night the clubs ranked according to the following table: W. L. P. C | Boston....71 31 .696 Cincinnati..48 52 .480 Pittsburg..60 42 .588 Baltimore..47 55 .461 Phil'd'lp'a 58 43 .574 St. Louis...46 56 .451 Cleveland .55 44 .556 Chicago ...42 60 .412 New York .53 47 .530 Louisville ...39 58 .402 Brooklyn .51 50 .505 W'shingt'n .35 67 .343

relative positions of the separate teams.

Results of Yesterday's Games. At New York-(Attendance, 12,000.)

Pittsburg......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 New York....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Batteries-Ehret and Earle; Rusie and Milli-

Second game, New York....1 0 2 0 3 1 0 1 *- 815 2 Pittsburg....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0- 2 61 Batteries-Baldwin and Willson; Gumbert and

At Brooklyn-(Attendance, 4,500.) Brooklyn..... 1 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 *-7 83 Chicago...... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-5 10 5 Batteries-Daub and Daily; Clausen and Kitt-

At Washington-(Attendance, 700.) First game. H. E-Washington... 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 1-690 St. Louis....0 4 4 1 1 1 0 0 '-11162 Batteries-Stephens, Stockdale and McGuire;

Hawley and Peitz. Second game. Washington....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-4 11 4 St. Louis 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-4 90 | intended to act as a species of Æolian harp, Batteries-Meakin and Farrell; Breitenstein, Clarkson and Peitz.

At Philadelphia-(Attendance, 6,500.) H. E. Philadelphia....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1-2 51 Louisville.... 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0-5111 Batteries-Weyling and Cross; Wittrock and At Boston- (Attendance, 4,250.)

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 3-7 8 1 Boston......0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-2 2 5 Batteries-Clarkson and Gunson; Staley and At Baltimore-(Attendance, 2,200.)

Baltimore... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4-711 1 Cincinnati.1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-312 2 Batteries-Mullane and Robinson; Parrott and

Muncie Ball Players Arrested. Special to the Indianapous Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Muncie Baseball Club is again in trouble with the Ministerial Association. To-day the members of the club were again arrested for desecrating the Sabbath. Last Sunday they played ball with the Alexandria team. No fee was charged at the gate, but 25 cents was collected for seats in the grand stand. The case will be contested.

Zimmerman Wins Two Races. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26.-Rain te-day spoiled the track at Chester Park for the international meet of the Cincinnati Centary Cycle Club. Results:

Half Mile, Open-Zimmerman won in 1:15%.
Two-mile Handicap-W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, eighty yards, won in 5:25.
One Mile, Lap-A. L. Baker, Columbus, won in Half Mile, 1:20 Class-A. C. Brooks, Chicago, won in 1:184. International Mile, Open-Zimmerman won in

Running Record Broken.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.-Another record was shattered on Homesfield, Cambridge, this afternoon, when Thomas P. Conneff. the young runner of the Holy Cross Lyceum, New York, ran a mile in four minutes, seventeen and one-fifth seconds. The occasion was the annual handicap meeting of the Boston Athletic Association.

The Champion Vaulter. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.-Clinton Morse, of the class of '94, University of California. has broken the world's record for long-distance pole vaulting, jumping twenty-six feet, five and five-eighths inches, beating the record, by A. H. Green, of Harvard '93, by one and one-eighth inches.

A BAD HABIT.

Agony of a Woman Whose Waiter Served Toothpicks to the Guests.

Kate Field's Paper. A clever, observant woman recently returned from one of the fashionable summer resorts, speaks with amazement of the rapid increase of the habit of openly using toothpicks. The fact that they are placed on the hotel tables generally throughout the United States is no possible excuse for the continuance or growth of a habit that is to the last degree disgusting. That the offense is alarmingly on the increase among people otherwise well-mannered is a fact as true as deplorable. In this connection the agony of mind endured by a Washington hostess, who holds the old-fashioned and correct idea that toothpicks should be reserved for the privacy of one's own apartments, may here be cited.

Having issued invitations for a lunch party, she was placed in an unfortunate predicament by her man servant taking French leave on the day preceding the entertainment. A vigorous search for a competent successor resulted in the installation early the next morning of a waiter, whom the hotelkeeper from whom his recommendations were secured, declared to be a perfect jewel. The man proved his efficiency by quickly adapting himself to his new quarters and learning the location of the various sets of dishes to be used in the several courses of the luncheon and such similar necessary facts. The hostess was charmed, and with a feeling of supreme satisfaction finally presided at table with her guests, happy in the belief that there would be no hitches in the order of the meal and no embarrassing evidences of newness in the lately-installed waiter. Nothing could be more perfect than the conduct of the entertainment until the very last, when to her unspeakable horror and amazement she beheld the new man, having placed the fingerbowls before the gnests, imperturbably make the round of the table, proferring to each in turn a silver receptacle, borrowed from the pantry for the purpose, filled with toothpicks. She started to call him, but he gravely continued his selfimposed task, while a very perceptible smile rippled over the community. Later, when called upon to explain where the toothpicks had been secured for the purpose, the man blandly explained that, noting that there were none in the house, he had himself burriedly secured them from the hotel which had furnished him with such glowing recommendations.

The Correct Dinner. . Philadelphia Times.

Butter is never seen at a correct dinner party. It may appear melted in a sance dish, but never on a patty or in a center disb. The plate of bread has also disappeared. At each place a dinner roll or half a slice of bread an inch thick is placed. This supply is always sufficient for people who understand the fine art of dining. It is a great mistake, and one commonly made, to eat heartily at the beginning of the dinner. If a bite of bread is taken with the fish, another bite with the entree, and a third morsel with the roast, there will not only be bread left over, but there will Fourth Race-Mile and one furlong. St. | be an appetite for the salad and dessert.

Bread served at dinner should be a day old. There are physiological reasons why no bread should be eaten with oysters and

APPARITIONS IN HISTORY.

Goethe states that he one day saw the exact counterpart of himself coming toward

Pope saw an arm apparently come through the wall, and made inquiries after

Byron often received visits from a specter, but he knew it to be a creation of im-

Dr. Johnson heard his mother call his name in a clear voice, though she was at the time in another city.

Count Emmanuel Swedenborg believed that he had the privilege of interviewing persons in the spirit world. Loyola, lying wounded during the siege

of Pampeluna, saw the Virgin, who encouraged him to prosecute his mission. Descartes was followed by an invisible person, whose voice he heard urging him to continue his researches after truth.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, leaving his house, thought the lamps were trees and the men and women bushes agitated by the breeze. Oliver Cromwell, lying sleepless on bis couch, saw the curtains open and a gigantic woman appear, who told him he would become the greatest man in Eng-

Ben Jonson spent the watches of the night an interested spectator of a crowd of Tartars, Turks and Roman Catholics, who rose up and fought round his armchair till

Bostock, the physiologist, saw figures and faces, and there was one human face constantly before him for twenty-four hours, the features and headgear as distinct as those of a living person.

Benvenuto Cellini, imprisoned at Rome, resolved to free himself by self-destruction, but was deterred by the apparition of a young woman of wondrous beauty. whose reproaches turned him from his

purpose. Napoleon once called attention to a bright star he believed he saw shining in his room, and said: "It never deserted me. I see it on every great occurrence urging me onward. It is my unfailing

omen of success." Nicolai was alarmed by the appearance of a dead body, which vanished and came again at intervals. This was followed by buman faces, which came to the room, and, after gazing upon him for a while, de-

RELIC OF PREHISTORIC TRIBES.

A Peculiar Wind Instrument Found in the Trunk of a Tree in Mexico. Monterey Letter.

There was to-day discovered a remark able and interesting relie of the prehistoric tribes that once occupied this region. This relic is an arrangement of wires or chords in the trunk of a tree, which was doubtless but its purpose was to give warning to the people of the approach of an enemy or of danger of any sort. There existed an arrangement by which the oritice could be closed and opened only on an emergency. The sound of the wind or the artificially expelled air, as was undoubtedly the case, is so loud as to be heard with ease for a couple of miles around, if not further. The wires of this harp or tocsin are either of some sort of hardened fibre of plant or sinew of animal subjected to an unknown process, which rendered it as hard and as lasting as steel, or are of that metal

spun to extraordinary fineness. The reluctance of any to remove or break the curions instrument precludes all efforts at close examination. The trunk of the tree had nearly enfolded the arrangement, which consists of a hole drilled through the tree, in which the wires are set, fastened to the wood by nails of copper hardened in the same manner. A pair of bellows was procured and a blast sent through the harp, which rose in one long, continuous moan, peculiarly penetrating and far-reaching, and which brought inquirers from every direction,

even from as far as the Topo Chico springs, four miles distant, to learn the cause of the noise. The wind being high doubtless assisted in carrying the wail. From ancient documents it is known that the Aztees and their predecessors, the Toltecs, were acquainted with a kind of sound language founded on the same principles as the Morse telegraphic "ticking" system, and it was probably employed in manipulating this wind instrument, for by strong, short or prolonged blasts from the beliows it was seen here that the sound could be changed and regulated at will.

A Singer's Experience.

A New York girl who pays 85 each for music lessons thirty minutes long volunteers this interesting information, received from the famous old impressario who

"I never eat water biscuits, such as are served with cheese, nor any sort of hard candy, because they are bad for the teeth; if they don't break them they are apt to loosen their fillings. One or a dozen biscuits or a pound of rock candy may not do any barm, but a taste for that sort of thing is bad to acquire. People who sing, or read, or talk a great deal, my prefessor tells us, ought to take the utmost care of their mouths.

"Every morning I take fifteen minutes" exercise. The programme will amuse you. First, I exercise eight minutes with a pair of one pound dumbbells; then I take a plunge bath and a breathing exercise at the same time. While I am in the tub I give my lungs as well as my body a bath, and I do it all in seven minutes every day in the week. This little morning exercise has not only helped me in my vocal work, but it has kept me from taking cold in bad weather. Easy-fitting shoes have been the subject of much consideration. One day I couldn't sing, although I had my lesson perfectly learned the day before. Suddenly my teacher left the room, then the accompanist was called out, and the next minute a maid came in, bringing a pair of Indian moccasine, and asked if I would not let her put them on me. I did, and when the professor came back, frowning as ominously as though he knew nothing of the scheme, ! sang the exercise with great credit to myself. After that I never went to take a lesson wearing tight shoes. More than that, I never wear them. When I buy shoes I have them pulled over a big last and left there two days, and when they come home they are as comfortable as old

Dainty Pillows.

New York Tribune. Very small pillows which can be tucked into vacant corners are often very comforting. These are about the size of a man's nemstitched handkerchief, and this tact has suggested a pretty way of making the pillow cases. This is to take two of these fine cambric handkerchiefs and connect them together with a frill of fine lace. These tiny pillows are called baby pillows, and a set of these cases with the pillows to match the size make a charming present.

Mrs Perrine Will Make a Visit. Omaha Dispatch in New York Sun.

Henry K. Perrine, of Buffalo, stepfather of Mrs. Cleveland, said here to-day: "Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, will go East from our Buffalo home about the middle of next mouth to take care of Mrs. Cleveland."



to keep the huge,oldfashioned pill. Just as soon as you get it inside, it begins to trouble you. What's the use of suffering with it, when you can get more help from Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets? These tiny, sugarcoated granules do you permanent

good. They act

mildly and natur-

ally, and there's no reaction afterward. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the cheapest-for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is re-

You pay only for the good you get. Nothing else urged by the dealer, though they may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.